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PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ills.

Encroachments of Despotism in the Old World—Danger at Home.

We have been permitted to see a letter from a Protestant gentleman, once occupying a high official position in Hungary, his native country, and yet his residence, in which the effect of the new despotism inaugurated in that devoted land by the Concordat of 1855, is graphically described. Our readers will remember that that infamous agreement between the Pope on one side and the Infant Nero, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, on the other, was a practical surrender of the ecclesiastical, educational and literary affairs of the Empire into the hands of the Romish clergy. They became, by its provisions, not only the directors of the forms of worship and the standard of doctrine, but also the censors of the Press and the guiding power in the education of the young. In all this they were vested with authority little less than supreme; and the Vatican, not the Court of Vienna, the nominal seat of power, became the source from which the most authoritative of mandates went forth. The letter to which we have referred, describes the effect of the change. Protestantism which has flourished in Hungary, sometimes controlling the State, since the [illegible]

[illegible] another distinguished lawyer of this city, one who has labored hard for Mr Douglas during this canvass, who does not hesitate to say that the speeches of Lincoln, as published in the *Times*, are shamefully botched by the reporter. This gentleman, however, exculpates Douglas and the editors of the *Times* from the matter—attributing the mutilation entirely to the incompetency of the reporter. In our opinion, if this charge of incompetency were true, it is quite as dishonorable for Douglas to keep the man employed for the specific purpose of reporting his opponent, as it would be to compel a competent reporter to mutilate his speeches.

Another one of Douglas' friends excuses the matter by saying that Binmore has not been long in the country, does not understand our politics, and for this reason his reports of Lincoln are a mere burlesque upon his speeches as delivered. Whoever has any knowledge of short-hand reporting, knows that this position is untenable. Moreover, we know Binmore to be capable of reporting with accuracy. He is probably the equal of Sheridan in the art, and if left to his own impulses, we doubt not he has pride enough in his professional reputation to report Lincoln accurately.

None of these apologies of Douglas' friends will do. He cannot be shielded from the responsibility of the thing. The inference is irresistible that he employed Binmore to get up just such reports of Lincoln's speeches as are published in the *Times*. He knew how his own reputation would suffer by the comparison of his speeches with those of Lincoln; he knew the effect Lincoln's irresistible arguments and terrible exposures would have upon his political prospects if placed within reach of the Democrats of this State. The reporter unquestionably had his instructions; without doubt he gives satisfaction to his employer or he would have been discharged long ago.

The whole burthen of infamy must therefore rest upon Mr. Douglas. Binmore and the *Times* are simply his instruments in the perpetration of a very dirty and dishonorable trick. It is barely possible that the *Times* man may perform his part innocently and unwittingly. We don't know how far Judge [illegible]

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lincoln in Warren County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
Monmouth, Ill., Oct. 12, 1858.

Yesterday was the day set for Lincoln to speak here. "Dug" has been here the week before and disgusted his friends as well as enemies, and the people were anxious to hear Lincoln, and see whether he could not give a better account of himself and his principles. Preparations had been made throughout the county to give him such a reception as should make the Democracy shake in their boots. Two hundred couple were prepared to go out on horseback to meet him on the Oquawka Road. Everybody and their wives were coming out to hear the man that had had the hardihood to try and get into the "Little Giant's place." On Sunday it began to rain and continued to do so until noon yesterday. Of course our arrangements for a grand display were "done for," and we concluded that the only thing we could do was to go to a hall and hear Mr. Lincoln address the citizens of Monmouth, but thinking that any one would turn out from the country. But about noon the people began to come in from the country on horseback and in wagons, until at one o'clock we concluded to go to the stand which had been prepared out of doors, consequently we started without any attempt to form a procession. When we arrived at the grounds we found we had fully as many as the Douglasites had last week, and that they were mostly voters, while half of theirs were women and children. Mr. Lincoln was received at the stand by Dr. Gilbert, our late member of the Legislature, [illegible]

GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT QUINCY.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT!

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

LINCOLN "CONCLUDES" ON THE ARTFUL DODGER WITH A VENGEANCE.

VERBATIM REPORT OF SPEECHES.

A clear sky and altogether an admirable day, after a series of cold, dismal storms, was accorded to the sixth public debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Quincy, on Wednesday last. The crowd was very large, and though less in number than that at the Galesburg debate, the excitement and enthusiasm on both sides were more marked and vociferous.

The hubbub commenced about nine o'clock, shortly before the arrival of a long special train from Macomb and the intermediate stations on which Mr. Lincoln was expected. An immense procession was formed, commencing on Jefferson Square and marching down Broadway to Front street to receive the Republican champion. About half past nine the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the train, and a tumultuous rush was made for the depot. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ESS AND TRIBUNE.

[illegible]RSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For [illegible] Senator
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent [illegible] Instruction,
NEWTON [illegible].

For [illegible]
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Lincoln's Appointments.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

[illegible]

Mr Farnsworth's Appointments.

Mr Farnsworth will address meetings as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. Arnold's Appointments.

Isaac N. Arnold has accepted invitations to speak on the political topics of the day, as follows:

[illegible]

Gov. Chase Coming—Grand Republican Rallies.

Governor S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will address Mass Meetings of the people at the following times and places:

[illegible]

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

Colfax's Appointments.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, the eloquent advocate of Free Labor, will address the Republicans and old Line Whigs at the following places [illegible]:

[illegible]

The "Wagon Boy" of Ohio Coming to Illinois.

The Cincinnati Gazette [illegible] that the Hon Thomas Corwin, the [illegible] friend of Henry Clay, and the Republican [illegible] from the 7th District in Ohio, has consented to address the people of Illinois at several places between this time and the November election, in behalf of the Republican cause.

Gov. Chase at Rockford.

The Winnebago tribe has not had a meeting this campaign. Gov. Chase, of Ohio, will be there to talk to the 5,000 Republican majority of that glorious county on next Wednesday. Let the tribe all be on hand, for there will be a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

Mr. Lincoln in Fulton and Stark Counties.

Our readers in Fulton and Stark Counties will please notice that Mr. Lincoln's appointment at Vermont, Fulton Co., has been changed from Oct. 27th to Oct. 26th, and that he will address the people at Toulon, Stark Co., on Wednesday, the 27th.

Woodstock, Freeport, Galena, Take Notice!

Cassius M. Clay, advertised to speak in the above named places, is detained at home by sickness. It will be impossible for him to fill his appointments. This is to be regretted, but the disappointment is beyond control.

Great Meeting at Warren.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, will address the people of Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties at Warren, on Thursday, Oct. 28th. The reputation and real ability of this distinguished speaker will assure a great crowd. Speaking will commence at two o'clock P. M.

Hon. Henry S. Lane.

This able political orator has accepted an invitation to speak at the Republican mass meeting at Bloomington, in this State, on the 23d [illegible] during the Henry Clay and Zachary Taylor Presidential campaigns. He will also address other meetings in this State before the election.

A Monster Meeting at Mendota.

Mendota is a capital place for a grand mass meeting. Gov. Chase will be there on Friday, Oct. 29th, to address the people of four counties. Boys, can't you turn out 10,000 people to hear the eloquent Buckeye Governor make a speech that will do you all good? Turn out and hear the big gun.

[illegible]

Mr. Douglas' Report of Lincoln's Speeches—More Mutilations.

Douglas [illegible]. In the Times' published report of the Quincy debate, Lincoln's speech is so shockingly mutilated that it could hardly be recognized by those who heard it. Its eloquent passages are turned end for end; their sense marred and their beauty destroyed. The point made upon Mr. Douglas are either wholly omitted or are [illegible] by the transposition of sentences, by repetitions of words or by a mingling of half sentences in one. In fact, there is hardly a paragraph or a line in which the design of the Senator, anxious to conceal the truth from the people of Illinois, is not clearly discernible.

There are fifty thousand men in the State who know that Mr Lincoln's speeches—all of them—except, perhaps, the first one delivered in this city—have been mangled as we charge. More than that number have listened to the debates that have occurred; and of all these thousands, not one honest except Mr. Douglas and his man Friday who does dirty work at his command, would dare to say that the Times' reports are within a gun-shot of the truth—that they do not bear evidence of deliberate falsification in all their parts from beginning to end. Every man who has ever heard Abraham Lincoln address the people from the stump, a jury in the box, or judges in banc, knows that in these reports he is grossly caricatured; knows that he is forcible, agreeable and correct in his delivery, and that he never did and never can talk the nonsense which the Times attributes to him. It is as well known, also, by those who have listened to Lincoln during this canvass or in any previous effort, that the reports printed in the Press and Tribune are as near correct, line for line, word for word, as phonographic reports can be made. They are given by us, as are Mr. Douglas' efforts, with scrupulous fidelity, from first to last. We claim no merit for this. We have only discharged a duty which we owed to the public, and in doing so we have had no fear of the result. No candidate, no party, could have persuaded or compelled us to any other course. The reputation of our journal for accuracy, and our own sense of right and fairness, would have forbidden the disreputable tactics which Mr Douglas has seen fit to adopt. We know, too, that Mr. Lincoln, who is the soul of honor, would denounce any man or any journal that dared, in his interest, to use the weapons to which Mr Douglas and the Times have resorted. Not a day or an hour would he rest under the imputation of fraud and personal dishonor which is pressing down his opponent. His natural nobility of nature would scorn a victory, however signal or advantageous, which was won at the price of his good name.

We say "Douglas is at his old villainy," because he alone is responsible for the mutilations that we have from time to time pointed out. The reporter who is the immediate instrument with which he works is a creature of his own—who offered to do for us, for pay, in behalf of Lincoln, what he is now doing for Douglas—in a word, while eating bread at Douglas' table, to vilify and caricature him, as he is now vilifying and caricaturing his opponent. He is at Mr Douglas' command. He is said to be an adept in his art; and it is not in the nature of things to suppose that he, a foreigner who claims to have no interest in our politics, is daily destroying his professional reputation, unless by Mr. Douglas' direction and for an extraordinary compensation. He does not care whether Douglas is voted up or voted down. The contest is of as little personal interest to him as to the King of the Cannibal Islands; and for all his lies there must be some reason other than a natural proclivity to falsehood. What more natural or probable, then, than to attribute to Senator Douglas the responsibility for the results which his dirty hireling has attained? Who can doubt that these wretched mutilations and emasculations are made with Mr. Douglas' consent and by his express dictation? The public will hold him, upon this for what has been done.

We ask the people of Illinois, if the truth which we state is not a damaging commentary upon Mr Douglas' cause? It proves that he dare not trust the people with the opposite of what he maintains; that he is so much afraid of Mr. Lincoln's indisputable facts and invincible logic, that the facts are grossly perverted and the logic destroyed, before they are suffered to reach the people for whom they are designed. Stating his own arguments at length (often improving them [illegible]

[illegible]

Seventh and Last Debate Between LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

At Alton, Friday, October 15th.

Admirable Summing up of the Issues of the Campaign by Mr. Lincoln.

The final passage-at-arms between Lincoln and Douglas came off at Alton on Friday last—two days subsequently to the Quincy debate. The speakers, accompanied by a few friends, took passage on the fine steamer City of Louisiana, at Quincy on Thursday—reaching Alton at 5 o'clock Friday morning.

There was very little excitement manifest in the city during the forenoon, beyond the constant arrival of people from the country and the neighboring towns. A train of eight or ten cars came down from Springfield, Carlinville, and other stations on the Alton and Chicago Railroad, and the steamer White Cloud brought up a full load from St. Louis. The whole number in attendance upon the discussion was probably between four and five thousand. By mutual agreement the friends of the respective candidates made no processions or other demonstrations of enthusiasm, [illegible] passed off with rather less than [illegible] ordinary amount of applause, but with unusually close attention on the part of the audience. The speaking commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., at the south front of the new City Hall.

The crowded state of our columns, taken in connection with the fact that Mr Douglas' speech [illegible] almost identical in language with his effort at Quincy, (which is printed [illegible] this paper) compels us to omit his Alton [illegible]. We published it entire in one daily [illegible]. We give Mr. Lincoln's speech because it presents a masterly resume of the issues of the campaign, which should be in the hands of every voter in the State.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech

[illegible]

[illegible] they shall be able to find that one became [illegible] three years ago. I never [illegible] heard the astounding sentiment that the term "all men" in the Declaration did not include the negro. Do not let me be misunderstood. I know that more than three years ago there were men who, finding this assertion constantly in the way of their schemes to bring about the ascendancy and perpetuation of slavery, denied the truth of it. I know that Mr Calhoun and all the politicians of his school denied the truth of the Declaration. I know that it ran along in the mouths of some Southern men for a period of years, ending at last in that shameful though rather forcible declaration of Pettit of Indiana, upon the floor of the United States Senate, that the Declaration of Independence was in that respect "a self-evident lie," rather than a self-evident truth. But I say, with a perfect knowledge of all this hawking at the Declaration without directly attacking it, that three years ago there never had lived a man who had ventured to assail it in the sneaking way of pretending to believe it and then asserting it did not include the negro. [Cheers.] I believe the first man who ever said it was Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, and the next to him was our friend Stephen A. Douglas. [Cheers and laughter.] And now it has become the catch-word of the entire party. I would like to call upon his friends everywhere to consider how they have come in so short a time to view this matter in a way so entirely different from their former belief? to ask whether they are not being borne along by an irresistible current—whither, they know not? [Great applause.]

In answer to my proposition at Galesburg last week, I see that some man in Chicago has got up a letter addressed to the Chicago Times, to show as he professes that somebody had said so before; and he signs himself "An Old Line Whig," if I remember correctly. In the first place I would say he was not an Old Line Whig. I am somewhat acquainted with Old Line Whigs. I was with the Old Line Whigs from the origin to the end of that party. I became pretty well acquainted with them, and I know they always had some sense, whatever else you could ascribe to them. [Great laughter.] I know there [illegible]

[illegible]

We might, by arresting the further spread of it and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I have said, and I repeat, my wish is that the further spread of it may be arrested, and that it may be placed where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. [Great applause.] I have expressed that as my wish. I entertain the opinion upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Let me ask why they made provision that the source of slavery—the African slave trade—should be cut off at the end of twenty years? Why did they make provision that in all the new territory we owned at that time slavery should be forever inhibited? Why stop its spread in one direction and cut off its source in another, if they did not look to its being placed in the course of ultimate extinction?

Again; the institution of slavery is only mentioned in the Constitution of the United States two or three times, and in neither of these cases does the word "slavery" or "negro race" occur; but covert language is used each time, and for a purpose full of significance. What is the language in regard to the prohibition of the African slave trade? It runs in about this way: "The migration or importation of such persons "as any of the States now existing shall think "proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the "Congress prior to the year one thousand eight "hundred and eight."

The next allusion in the Constitution to the question of slavery and the black race, is on the subject of the basis of representation, and there the language used is, "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the "several States which may be included within "this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to "the whole number of free persons, including "those bound to service [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

Last Week for Work.

This is the last issue but one of the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE before the election. The time is growing short. From months the campaign has been narrowed to weeks, and from weeks to a few days. The friends of Lincoln should improve every remaining hour, and leave no stone unturned that would conduce to victory. Next week is the last working week that is left before the election.

Send Us the Returns of the Election.

We will hold back the publication of the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE two or three days after the election, for the purpose of letting our country readers know whether Lincoln or Douglas has won the prize, at the earliest possible moment.

Now, in order to do this, we want some Lincoln men in each precinct and county to send us the result of the election by the *first mail*, after the votes are counted. We want each letter to state the number of votes cast for the respective candidates for Legislature and Congress, and the loss or gain compared with last Presidential election.

We desire our friends in Oglesby's, John Baker's, and in Grimshaw's districts, more especially, to furnish us with this information. But letters from all other parts of the State will be thankfully received. Friends, do not forget this.

Work to be Done.

The most important work to secure a glorious triumph is simply this. *A School District Canvass, and two men in each District to see that every Lincoln man goes to the polls.* A wagon or carriage should be provided for every School District to bring in the old, lazy, or infirm voters. A lazy man's vote counts as much as that of the Governor's. Now, if this plain and simple course was carried out, it would insure an overwhelming victory. Everything depends upon a *full* vote, and a *full* vote can not be secured without some such systematic preparations. We may say, by way of encouragement to our friends, that the prospect at this moment is, that the State will be more thoroughly organized than it has been before in ten years. Reader! ascertain at once whether in your precinct the needed work has been begun, and if not, go to work without waiting for anyone else.

Iowa Election

The result on Congress is still in some doubt in Iowa. We have returns from twenty counties in Curtis' District. The loss and gains about equal each other and leave the chances with Curtis.

Returns received from twenty-five counties of the Northern District, indicate the election of Vandever by a small majority.

Ohio Election—20,000 Republican Majority.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 18th has report from 72 counties, giving the majorities on the State ticket, which foot up as follows:

Forty-six Republican counties	27,896
Twenty-six Democratic counties	10,102
Rep. maj. in 72 counties	17,794

The remaining sixteen counties will increase this majority to over 20,000, being a gain of over 18,000 on the vote for Governor last year.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The latest advices indicate the following result for the legislative tickets.

SENATE.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Hold over	9	12
Elected this year	7	5
Total	16	17

Of the Democrats there are Anti-Buchanan—

[illegible]

DANENHOWER ON DOUGLAS.

Letter to the Americans of Illinois

A REBUTTER TO BUCK MORRIS

CHICAGO, Oct. 18th, 1858.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having received numerous letters of inquiry from Old Line Whigs and Americans in various portions of our State, relative to my position in the present political contest, and not having time to answer each one of them at length, I deem it proper to thus publicly address you, that my very sentiments may be known, and my opinions not made liable to misrepresentation by persons interested in the advancement of the cause of either of the contestants of the U. S. Senatorship, now before the people.

I am, as heretofore, a firm adherent to Americanism, believing that for the protection of that sacred right, the elective franchise, the naturalization laws should be amended, and safeguards thrown around the ballot box, to prevent its corruption; and in that end a Registry Law should be adopted; that the deportation by foreign nations of their criminals and paupers to our shores has become such an evil that our general government should pass stringent laws to prevent such outrages in the future, and appoint efficient officers to enforce such laws; that our American mechanics and manufacturers should receive the fostering care of the government; and that the banding together of naturalized citizens of all, or any particular nativity, for the purpose of controlling elections, or elevating any particular individual to office, is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and should not be countenanced by any good citizen.

With these sentiments, I have not taken an active part in politics during the last two years, occupying the position as it were of a watchman upon the walls of our political Zion, and from that stand point, I propose to review the relative positions of the Hon. S. A. Douglas and the Hon. Abraham Lincoln towards the American party.

Mr Douglas immediately upon the reorganization of the Americans in 1854, took an early opportunity to publicly denounce them as a band of "midnight assassins" and "dark lantern conspirators." Finding, however, that his denunciations did not annihilate them, or check

[illegible]

Great Meeting at Lincoln.

LOGAN COUNTY AWAKE.

5,000 Voters in Council.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was held at Lincoln, Logan County, on Saturday last, to hear honest Abraham Lincoln, the great champion of liberty and the defender of free labor and the white man's rights. Our friends in that prosperous town had made preparations for a large crowd, but the number far exceeded their anticipations.

The lowest estimate of the number present places it at 5,000, while others are much higher. Never was the town so full before, and never did Logan County turn out such an enthusiastic crowd to hear any man speak. Delegations were present from this city, Williamsville, Elk Hart, Atlanta, Mt. Pulaski, Middletown, Sugar Creek and nearly every town in the county, bearing music and banners.

The cars from this city were completely filled inside, and covered with passengers on top, before reaching Lincoln. The train from Atlanta was also crowded. One of the largest country delegations was that from Mt. Pulaski, which numbered over fifty wagons, besides a large number on horseback, and an equestrian cavalcade of thirty couples of gentlemen and ladies. A delegation of Germans carried a banner inscribed "Abe Lincoln, the choice of the ... mans." Two cars, each containing thirty-two young ladies, representing the different States, were fitted up at Lincoln.

Mr Lincoln was a passenger on the train from this city, which arrived at about twelve o'clock, and he was greeted with hearty cheers from the assembled multitude. After the usual procession, which was a very long one, and partaking of some refreshments, Mr. Lincoln took the stand, erected near the west front of the Court House, and beautifully decorated with wreaths of flowers, &c., and was introduced to the audience by S. C. Parks, in a few neat and appropriate remarks. Mr. Lincoln then began his speech, and for over two hours held the vast multitude enchained by the power of his eloquence. His speech was one of the best he ever made, and the enthusiasm of his hearers was up

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News by the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—A careful examination of our files by the Anglo Saxon, gives little additional news of interest.

Later advices from Lady Franklin's Arctic yacht Fox, mention that the expedition had safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin's Bay, and was now in a fair way of accomplishing the object of the enterprise.

The London *Times* says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic Cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great superiority of the Niagara over the Agamemnon, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of the cable.

Lord Derby was suffering from an attack of the gout.

It was said that Sir Bulwer Lytton, prompted by the Canadian ministry, now in England, was giving special [illegible] to the plan for the federation of the [illegible] colonies.

The London [illegible] *Gazette* is informed that Lord Harry [illegible] Galway is a vessel for British North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office to obtain the opinion of the Legislature and people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of the confederation.

Lieut. Col. Moody had been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. had improved to £[illegible].

The *Times'* city article reports the funds very inactive and without fluctuation.

The failure of a large sugar speculator in London, for £1,000,000, was announced on Tuesday.

The London papers of Wednesday publish an able report of Mr. Henly, the electrical engineer, on the state of the cable. He is of the opinion that the cable is seriously injured about 300 miles from Valentia. He has put his large magnetic instrument in operation with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but will not know the result until advised by steamers from America. Any attempt to raise the cable in deep soundings, would, in his judgment, insure its destruction. Finally, he does not despair of making the cable work, if it does not get worse.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The day has been dull and stormy, and business of all kinds has been light. The banks take readily all the produce paper that offers, but continue very chary, of all descriptions that will not be met at maturity. Rates remain unchanged, viz: bank discounts 10 per cent. Gold 1@1½c. The street brokers are doing very little, and rates are nominal at 1½@2 per cent per month.

Our commercial and financial readers will be interested by the following facts in relation to the

THE BRANCHES OF THE STATE BANK OF IOWA.

The Bank Commissioners of Iowa met at Iowa City on the 5th inst. to consider the application for Branches of the State Bank, and continued in session four days. Out of twenty applications laid before them, at this and a prior meeting, but eight were finally adopted by the Board, and after a very thorough sifting sifting of their respective claims.

The following are the names and locations of the accepted branches:

"Muscatine Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Muscatine.

"Iowa City Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Iowa City.

"Dubuque Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Dubuque.

"Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Des Moines.

"Oskaloosa Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Oskaloosa.

"Mount Pleasant Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Mt. Pleasant.

"Keokuk Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," at Keokuk.

"State Bank of Iowa, Merchants' Bank," at Davenport.

Four of the places named—Keokuk, Dubuque, Muscatine and Davenport—presented two applications each; and in the cases of Dubuque and Keokuk the parties were allowed to appear before the Board with this exception, the Com

[illegible]

... thusiasm for some minutes. The crowd then gradually dispersed, hurrahing for Lincoln and Douglas, each man to his taste, and generally at the top of his lungs.

In the evening a powerful speech was made at the Court House in the German language by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A splendid torch-light procession concluded the day on the part of the Republicans. The streets finally became quiet about 11 o'clock, and the good people of Quincy rested from their patriotic zeal.

Douglas' Record.

HIS NUMEROUS SHIFTS AND CHANGES.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS PUBLISHED SPEECHES AS PROOF.

HE IS A CALHOUNITE, NOT A DEMOCRAT.

READ THE RECORD!

IN 1849 DOUGLAS "CANONIZED" THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

"The Missouri Compromise had an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the danger which seemed to threaten, at some distant day, to sever the social bond of union. All the [illegible] ... the American people ... [illegible] ... less hand would ... [illegible] ... Judge Douglas, Oct. 23d, 1849.

[illegible] ... AN AGGRESSION ON THE [illegible]

"The next in the series of aggressions complained of by the Senator from South Carolina, is the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise, as an act of Northern injustice, de- [illegible]

... confederacy and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that Company's operations. The material difference in the character of the two rival and conflicting movements consists in the fact that the one had its origin in an AGGRESSIVE and the other in a DEFENSIVE policy."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 9.

DOUGLAS DECLARES THE BOGUS KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND ITS BOGUS LAWS TO BE LEGAL.

"So far as the question involves THE LEGALITY OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND THE VALIDITY OF ITS ACTS, it is entirely immaterial whether we adopt the reasoning and conclusion of the minority or majority reports, for each proves that the LEGISLATURE WAS LEGALLY AND DULY CONSTITUTED."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 15.

DOUGLAS DECLARES THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS MUST BE "SUBDUED" INTO SUBMISSION TO THE BOGUS LAWS.

"The minority report advocates foreign interference, we advocate self government and non interference. We are ready to meet the issue; and there will be no dodging. We intend to meet it boldly; TO REQUIRE SUBMISSION TO THE LAWS AND TO THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, TO REDUCE TO SUBJECTION THOSE WHO RESIST THEM, AND TO PUNISH REBELLION AND TREASON. I am glad that a defiant spirit is exhibited here, we accept the issue."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, March 12th, 1856, see Daily Congressional Globe, March 13, 1856, 6th column of 3d page.

"In this connection your Committee feel sincere satisfaction in commending the messages and proclamation of the President, in which we have the gratifying assurance that the supremacy of the laws will be maintained, that rebellion will be crushed, * * * that the federal and local laws will be vindicated against all attempts of organized resistance."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 40.

DOUGLAS RECOMMENDS THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY TO ENFORCE THE BOGUS LAWS.

"I recommend also that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite IN THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS, or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas."—[President Pierce's Special Kansas Message.

"In compliance with the above (the above) recommendation ... [illegible] ... Committee propose to offer to ... [illegible] ... bill an amendment appropriating ... [illegible] ... will be found necessary ... [illegible] ... proclaimed for the purpose ... [illegible] ... dation of the President ... [illegible] ... to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 41.

SENATOR TOOMBS TELLS HOW, WHEN AND WHERE DOUGLAS STRUCK THE SUBMISSION CLAUSE OUT OF THE TOOMBS BILL.

In the United States Senate on the [illegible] of March ... [illegible] ... Toombs ... [illegible]

... objected for ... [illegible] ... there should be ... [illegible]

The other sections containing ... parts of the bill incident to every enabling act I cut off with my scissors from a printed bill before me. The first twelve sections are in my own writing. In the thirteenth section under the usual clause, stating that the following shall be the fundamental conditions of admission, THERE WERE WORDS REQUIRING A SUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE. That I did not observe.

"When the bill came up for consideration before the general committee of the Committee and myself, there being no provision in the bill for a second election, there being no safeguards for such a popular election, the bill being incongruous as to that purpose, I suggested the striking out of this clause. It was done as the report shows. It having got there by accident, as it was stricken out at my suggestion as a matter of course. The principles upon which that measure was based were these: First, that all the legal voters of the territory should have a fair opportunity, free from force or fraud, to elect a convention and to make a constitution; AND THEN THAT THEY SHOULD COME INTO THE UNION, UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION, WITHOUT REFERRING EITHER THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE, OR THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION AGAIN TO CONGRESS."

DOUGLAS INDORSES THE LECOMPTON ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. * * * If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.

DOUGLAS ON THE ADMISSION OF UTAH WITH POLYGAMY.

"The Territory of Utah was organized under one of the acts known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, on the supposition that the inhabitants were American citizens, owning and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, and consequently entitled to the benefits of self government while a Territory, and to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States as soon as they shall number the requisite population. It was conceded on all hands and by all parties that the peculiarities of their religious faith and ceremonies interposed no valid and constitutional objection to their reception into the Union, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, so long as they were in all other respects entitled to admission."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.

DOUGLAS SAYS SLAVERY IS A CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

"At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, or the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self government, and it was not the intention of the founders of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. *That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over that whenever any one man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should submit to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them.*"—[Douglas' Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857, as published in the Missouri Republican of June 16, 1857.

... 12th, 1857.

"When the decision is made, my private opinion, your opinion, all other opinions must yield to the majesty of that authoritative adjudication. * * * I shall respect the decisions of that august tribunal, I shall always bow in deference to them * * * I will sustain the judicial tribunals and constituted authorities on all matters within the pale of their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution."—[Douglas' Speech at Chicago, July 9th, 1858.

DOUGLAS "DON'T CARE."

"It is none of my business which way the slavery clause (in Kansas) is decided. I CARE NOT WHETHER IT IS VOTED DOWN OR VOTED UP."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, December 9th, 1857, Congressional Globe, part 1, page 15.

New Advertisements.

6,000 Acres,

—OF THE—

Finest Land in Illinois

For Sale at Auction.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING A Partnership ... [illegible] ... will offer for sale ... [illegible] ... without reserve, in the town ... [illegible] ... Illinois,

On Wednesday, the 20th of October, '58,

The following described Lands, all of them lying in and [illegible] ... the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible] ... Township 32, North ... [illegible] ... acres.

[illegible] ... containing ... acres.

Section No. 31 ... 158 64-100 acres.

Section 30, S. W. quarter, ... quarter, S. half of N. ... quarter ... containing ... acres.

[illegible]

Making in all 5,755 acres.

[illegible] ... were purchased in 1853, when the great ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... Fall and Winter. ... 1858.

[illegible] FARWELL & CO.,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,

Are now receiving a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Small Profits and Prompt Pay

Will be our Motto, and all dealers, ... [illegible] ... cash and short time trade will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible]

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TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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BRIDLE FRONTS,

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Extension of Stay.—In Consequence

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Consultation free.

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FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician ... [illegible] ... Eye and Ear Infirmary of ... [illegible] ... New Orleans ... [illegible]

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manufacturer of

BROOM HANDLES

OF A

VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

—ALSO—

... and Children's Hats ...

Orders ... [illegible]

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School for young ladies—[illegible] ... the [illegible] September next.

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Double Rectified Whisky.

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For DURABILITY, NEATNESS, and BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR FINISH, and more than all, for

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THESE MELODEONS STAND UNRIVALLED.

THE DIVIDED SWELL, A very desirable feature, and secured to us by LETTERS PATENT, can only be obtained in Melodeons of our own manufacture. ... [illegible]

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Thousands of them have been in use for many years ... [illegible]

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Four Octave, C to C	$45 00
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Five Octaves, F to F	[illegible]
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Five Octaves, F to F	[illegible]
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This last is an instrument ... [illegible]

Churches, Halls, and Concert Rooms.

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WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. ... [illegible]

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Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

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WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ... [illegible]